(Continued from Third Page.)

at Auburn College, Ala., and was an ofthe military department of that He moved to Washington about twelve years ago and went into the real estate husiness with his brother. He has been, a member of the National Guard since 1890, and has served as Beutenant in several companies for six years.

Clarence V. Sayer.

Lieut. Clarence V. Sayer is native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Harlewood October 10, 1875. He was educated at Washington, Pa., and came to this city fifteen years ago. He has been a member of the National Guard for six cars. He joined Company C, Third Battallon, as a private and was elected its captain within a year. Company C lishanded just previous to the war with Spain and Capt. Sayer secured a lieu-tenantcy in the company he is now with.

Richard J. Donnelly.

born in this city about thirty-four years ago. He was educated at St. John's Collegiate Institute and graduated from there with honors. He has been connected with the National Guard of the District of Co-lumbia for several years and was em-ployed as clerk in the adjutant general's

First Lieut, C. Fred Cook, adjutant of the Third Battallon, was born in Washington June 15, 1872. He was a member of the graduating class of the High School in Issi and was the first Heutenant of the prize company of High School Cadets of that year, in the following year he or-gardred the Morton Cadets and was elected its captain. It was through his efform that the company was mustered in the National Guard -Later he was appointed quartermaster of the Third Battalion and

Robert D. Mayer.

Eirst Lieut, Robert D. Mayer is a native of Germany, and received his early education in a college near his birth lace. He was an only son, and it was esigned that he should go into the army. designed that he should go into the army, but soon after completing his studies he came to this country and lived with an uncle at Philadelphia for several years. He came to this city in 1887 and entered Georgetown University Medical School, from which he graduated in 1890. Licut. Mayor entered upon the practice of his profession as soon as he had graduated and opened an office in Georgetown. When war with Spain became imminent. knowing that his experience in military affairs would be valuable, he offered his services and was made first lieutenant in the District regiment.

Toledo, O., on December 8, 1800, and was educated in the schools in the neighborimbued with a martial spirit, and when render of Santiago, but was shortly after-Capt. Henry Howgate organized his polar ward taken sick and was sent home on imbued with a martial spirit, and when Capt. Henry Howgate organized his polar expedition in 1879 young Field enlisted in the signal corps to accompany him. The expedition did not leave this country, however, and Field was compelled to remain in the army for five years, the term of his enlistment, During his service in the army be studied civil engineering, and on receiving his discharging like the property of the service in the service on receiving his discharge he opened an office in this city. He became the agent of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, and traveled for them. When Gen. Ordway organized the District National Guard he gave the task of recruiting and instruct-ing the signal company to Mr. Field, ap-pointing him first lieutenant and signal officer. Lieut, Field resigned from the officer. Lieut, Fleid resigned from the National Guard, but at the outbreak of the war he volunteered.

Edward N. Meckins.

First Lieutenant Edward N. Meekins is a native of North Carolina. He came to this city about ten years ago and has resided at Falls Church most of the time since then. He studied law here and practiced for a short time. He was apofuted a clerk in the War Department August 4, 1888, and is a clerk in the Pen-sion and Record Bureau of the War De-

Frederick G. Stutz.

Columbia regiment, First Lieut, Frederick G. Stutz is a Washingtonian. He was born in this city August 8, 1874. He atand entered the law department of the Columbian University. Lifett Stutz grad-nated from the law school in 1895 and im-mediately began the practice of his pro-fession. Two years ago Lifett. Stutz enbrigade was ordered out just after the declaration of war be was captain of

William Eugene Crist.

First Lieut. William Eugene Crist was born in Peoria, Ill., June 22, 3867. came to Washington in October, 1878 was a page in the House of Representaeducated in the public schools and Columbin College. He began bicycle racing in 1885. He went to Europe with Tom Eck and Lem Barber and others in the spring of 1888, and in that season was in fifty-one races, in which he won forty-four first prizes, three second prizes and one third prize, and fell out of three races. He joined the Fencibles at its organiza-tion, and has gone up through all the offices to first lieutenant, in which office he was mustered in.

First Lieutenant Charles Lewis Lan-

ham, of Lanham, Md., is the son of Truemun Lanham, the superintendent of the parking commission of this city. He was born at Lanham, Md., January 16, 1874, and attended the public schools and the Central High School of this city. He en-tered the employ of the District govern-ment about Six years ago in the department of the superintendent of streets. During the term of his employment in During the term of his employment in that department he gradually earned pro-motion until at the time of his departure for the war he was a measurer and com-puter. He has been a member of the District of Columbia National Guard since its organization, being a member of ngineer battalion. He accompanied any H of this battalion to the front the District quota in Porto Rico had it not been that he was detached at Tampa for duty as an ordnance officer. When the District Regiment went to Santiago he accompanied it as a lieutenant in Company D, and upon the return of the troops to Montauk Point he was transferred to Company K.

First Lieut, Thomas S. King, of Company B, of Hyattsville, Md., was until the outbreak of the war in charge of the rifle gallery and rifle range work of the Dis-trict of Columbia National Guard. He has seen service in the regular army and some years ago was detached and made sergeant in charge at Fort Washington. on the Potomac River. He was in charge of that fort during the first period of the first National Guard encampment of the District guardsmen, and was in charge of the property of the guard on the part of the Government. Shortly after the first encampment he was retired from the ser-vice, and Gen. Ordway, the late com-mander of the District National Guard,

REGIMENT RETURNS was a captain on the staff of the First Regiment. Lieut. King is forty-three years of age and is married.

Alfred A. Smith.

Alfred A. Smith.

Second Lieut Alfred A. Smith was born in Alexandria November 17, 1861. He was educated in the High School of Washington, and was the organizer of the High School Cadets, and was their first captain. At his graduation he was presented with a handsome gold medal by those under his command as a token of their esteem and his ability as an officer. Lieut. Smith showed the soldier instinct at an early age, and joined the National Rifle Cadets. He was soon appointed a lieutenant of his company, but gave up soldiering to please his parents. His desire for drill, however, did not leave him, and prompted him to organize the High School company. The year following his graduation he left for the West, and was in that section for two years, cow-punching and roughing it in the roughest manner. Just before Lieut. Smith left for home he found occupation as a civil engineer, and has made quite a study of this profession. Lieut Smith is a playwrite of some note, and is the author of the successful farce known as "His Wife's Proxy."

Charles J. Harlow.

Second Lieut. Charles J. Harlow was born in Alexandria, Va., about twentyborn in Alexandra, Va., about twentyeight years ago. He enlisted in the
Emmet Guard six months after its inception, and since then has served
through all the grades of corporal, sergeant, and first sergeant. He has taken
an active part in many individual competitive drills for the past six years, and
seldom, if ever, suffered defeat. He had
such confidence in his ability and nerve
that he jaurenced to New York hiv years that he journeyed to New York five years ago to uphold the honor of the District of Columbia National Guard, and had the gratification of carrying off the first prize by downing the "cracks" of the New

Roy Bagley Hays.

Second Lieut, Roy Bagley Hays was born in Whitewater, Wis., April 1, 1875. for some time was acting adjutant. He is He attended the public schools there and now captain and alde-de-camp on the at the age of fourteen entered the High at the age of fourteen entered the right School in this city, his parents having moved to Washington at that time. After graduating from the High School he was given a position as teacher in that institution. He was histractor of draughting in the manual training department. He joined the District Engineer Corps of the National Guard at the time of its organization.

Acting on that order, on April 25, the Guard was ordered out for duty by Gen. Harries, Guardsmen who were in the

Leroy Herron.

Second Lieut. Leroy Herron was born in this city October 7, 1878. He attended the public schools here and spent three years at the High School, during which he was an active member of the cadet corps. When the Morton Cadets organized their team for the inter-state drill at San Anionio, Tex. three years ago, Lieut. Herron was made a sergeant in the company. The record the Mortons made at that drill is well known, and much of the credit for their excellent performance is due to the sergeants who drilled the mea individually. When the war broke out Col Harries appointed Sergt, Herron second ileutenant of Company 7, First three is a small chapter of unwritten ment disembarked on the following day series at the drill sevel the sergeants who drilled the mea individually. When the war broke out Col Harries appointed Sergt, Herron is second ileutenant of Company 7, First three is a small chapter of unwritten ment disembarked on the following day and those employed by perion parties secured iters while some gave up their positions. At that time the Guard consisted of two regiments, the camp of the District regiment, causing a panic among the volunteers and causing the camp of the District regiment, causing a panic among the volunteers and causing on the camp of the District regiment, causing a panic among the volunteers and causing the camp of the National Colored and a foot battery, forming one brigade. A portion of the National Guard, under orders to go into camp in the Soldiers Home grounds, marched to the steamship Cainnia at Tampa, bound for Santiago, where fighting was in progress, to re-enforce Gen. Shafter's army orders to go into camp in the Soldiers Home grounds, marched to the steamship Cainnia at Tampa bound for Santiago, where fighting was in progress, to re-enforce Gen. Shafter's army orders to go into camp in the Soldiers Home grounds, marched to the state to tree tops and the camp of the District regiment, causing and those employed by great parties secured to the camp of the District regi John M. Field.

First Lieut. John M. Pield was born in coledo, O., on December 8, 1860, and was ducated in the schools in the neighborhood of his home. He had always been phoned with a martial subject of the schools of the schools in the neighborhood of his home. He had always been phoned with a martial subject of School ileutenant of Company 7, First District of Columbia Volunteers. Lieut. Herron was with the regiment at the surplement with a martial subject of School in the surplement with a martial subject and subject of School in the regiment.

Second Lieut. S. C. Redman, adjutant of the Third Battalion, was born in Washington and is the son of J. S. Redman, the well-known commission merchant. His father lives at 1138 Nineteenth Street

schools of Washington and went to the Business High School in 1892. There he received his first military training and for two years was captain of a company. After leaving school he went into business with his father and continued his military service as captain of the Morton Cadets.

Hornce Milton Hell.

Second Lieut. Horace Milton Bell, of Company B, was born in this city Decompany B, was born in this city December 24, 1877, and is the son of Major James Bell, the superintendent of the city deliversy division of the city postofice. He attended public and private schools of this city until he was thirteen years of age, when he was placed in the Charlotte Hall School, which is a semi-military academy, located in St. Géorge's County, Maryland, and he graduated from that institution in 1894. After pursuing a post-graduate course of one year he entered Cornell University, in the year he entered Cornell University, in the ment on May 3 that the new regiment class of 1859, selecting electrical en-gineering as his course of study. Lieut. Bell's military training secured him a sergeancy in the cadet corps of the in-stitution and he was promoted as rapidly as the rules of the military branch of the university would permit, and when the President issued the first call for troops he was the senior captain of the corps. Being a member of Company B, of the Fourth Battalion, of the District of Columbia National Guard, he immediately sent notice that he would report for ately sent notice that he would report for duty as a private in that company. Rec-ognizing his ability as a soldier and tac-tician. Major Otto G. Simonson offered him the position of second lieutenant of Company B, of the Fifth Battalion, which he accepted, and Col. Harries con-firmed the selection by continuing the appointment in the First Regiment of District of Columbia Volunteers

Second Lieut, Frank E. Skinner was previous to his enlistment in the District work in the manual training department of the Central High School. He is well known in military circles here, having been colonel of the High School Cadets at the time of his graduation three years ago. He was one of the few District men who managed to pull through the San-tiago campaign without much sickness, and was only stricken after his arrival at Camp Wikoff. He was for this reason styled the "Rock of Gibraltar" by the men of the regiment while in Cuba. He is the son of W. E. Skinner, of Takoma

Second Lieutenant William R. Harri son is a native of the West, having been born in the State of Nebraska in Decem ber, 1864. He entered the army when he became of age and has seen military service in Company C of the Twenty-third Infantry, which he entered in April, 1881, and left in September, 1887, and also the Hospital Corps of the army which he entreed in September of the same year and left in April, 1889, thus completing full five years in the regular service. Shortly after his honorable discharge from the army he came to Washington and entered the National Law School, from which institution he graduated and enwhich institution be graduated and en-tered the War Department as a clerk in the office of the superintendent of public buildings and grounds in January, 1829. He was employed in Colone: Bingham's office when he entisted in the District Volunteer Regiment.

George C. Shaw.

Second Lieutenant and Battallon Adju ant George C. Shaw is a son of Mrs. E. F. Shaw, of No. 25 Douglass Street, Pontiac, Mich. He is a crack sharpshooter, and always made excellent showing at th local rifle ranges. He was prior to his departure for the front the instructor of rifle practice at Ordway Range, the prac-tice grounds of the District of Columbia National Guard. He is aged thirty-two

Second Lieutenant Will E. Sorrells is the son of J. B. Sorrells, of Hillsboro, in which be conducted himself during the encampment, placed him in charge of the city. He was here last week on a short fife ranges of the local guardsmen. Before enlisting in the war with Spain he

The Regiment's History From the Beginning of the War.

ITS MOVEMENTS UP TO DATE

At the First Call of the President Tendered Its Services to the Country-It Remained Many Days in City_Its Return to America, and Reception at Home.

The history of the First Regiment, the Spanish officials and soldiery, and and enthusiastically tendered their servlees to the Government.

On April 22 the District National Guard was assembled, and on the following day when the President called for 125,600 volunteers Gen. Harries tendered the service of the entire Guard, it thus being

armories.

There is a small chapter of unwritten history connected with the rescinding of the order calling out the District National Guard, which has just come to light. Secretary of the Navy Long called upon Secretary Alger and was informed that it had been determined to utilize the entire force of District militia in the war with Spain. Secretary Long demurred and stated that many of the militiarmen were employed in the gun factory at men were employed in the gun factory at the Washington navy yard and that the order calling them out to serve as volun-teers had partially paralyzed the impor-tant work of that very important insti-tution at a time when their services were sorely needed for the manufacture of ord-

Similar complaints were made by the Similar complaints were made by the heads of other executive depirtments. As many of their cierks were enrolled in the Guard, the secretaries stated that their absence would seriously interfere with the work of the departments. Upon these representations the order was countermanded, and the 1,60 District Guardsmen, who had reported for duty with alacrity, were informed that they would not be mustered into the service of their country. country:

On April 27 the Secretary of War an-

was not a National Guard organization but a volunteer regiment and recruits could therefore be selected from sources outside of the ranks of the Guard. Recruiting then began in earnest and many young men who had never been connected with the National Guard enlisted for service at the front with the First Regi-

ment.
Wednesday, May 4, found the recruiting officer still hard at work. Secretary Alger Informed Col Harries that a portion of the regiment would be ordered tion of the regiment would be ordered into camp on the following Monday.

On May 6, a report was in circulation that the regiment would be encamped at Fort Washington, or on the Potomac, near the fort. It was stated that the

District Regiment would number 972 of-ficers and enlisted men-twelve com-panies, at the minimum strength of 77 men to each company. It was shown by major Beil that in mustering in a regi-ment of infantry the District of Colum-bia had furnished in response to the President's call for volunteers, a larger comparative quota than any State or

On May 10, the mustering in of the regiment began. The surgeons objected to a large number of men from the different companies of the National Guard and it became necessary to seek for recruits elsewhere than in the ranks of the guard. Col. Harries assumed formal command of the regiment and it was announced that the first company, Capt. Simonson com-

the service of the United Ctates.

On May 10, Adjt. Gen. Corbin issued the formal order that the District of Columbia should furnish one regiment of infantry of twelve companies, of 77 enlisted men each, and that the regiment would go into camp in Virginia, near Dunn Loring. On the same afternoon Capt. Otto Simonson's company was mustered in and went into camp in the National Guard armory, over Center Market.
On May 12, three companies were mus-

tered in and slept on their arms in the armory. They were Company A. Emmet Guard, Capt. Harry Walsh; Company B. Capt. W. T. H. King, and the Morton Cadets, Capt. G. Fred Hodgson. These, Cadets, Capt. G. Fred Hodgson. These, with Company F. Capt. Simonson, already in the service, were formed into a battallon, under the command of Major M. Emmet Urell. It was discovered that there was a decided mixture of clothing in the battallon. Some men had infantry trousers and others were equipped with those of the cavalry and artillery. A report was current that the four companies would go into camp in the Smithsonian Grounds. sonian Grounds On May 13, the First Battalion, Major

Urell commanding, was ordered to camp near Woodburn Manor, Fairfax County, Virginia, Company L, Capt. England, mustered in.

On May 16, Company B, Capt. King,
was selected as color company, and a
regimental flag was placed in its keep-

ng by a delegation of ladies, headed by Mrs. W. T. H. King, wife of the cap-ain, and Mrs. John Houston. On May 17, Company E, Capt. Graham, On May 18 the remaining companies ar On May 18 the remaining companies arrived in camp and completed the regimental formation. The last company to reach camp was that commanded by Capt. Charles Domer, the Fencibles, Company C, of the regiment. The fine appearance of the men of this company elicited favorable comment. Col. Harries assumed command of the regiment, which was ordered to leave for Camp Thomas, near Chickamauga on Baturday, May 21.

May 21.—The regiment was presented with a beautiful stand of colors by the

Legion of Loyal Women. The donors were publicly, thanked by Col. Harries. The regiment was moved to Washington and after a parade and review by the President, started on the 7 octock p. m. train over the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad for Camp Thomas. Along the line of march the District Volunteers were given an ovation. There were many pathetic scenes at Eckington, where the regiment embarked on the cars. Wives, mothers, sisters, children and sweethearts were there in force to bid the boys farewell.

Before its departure the members of the regiment decided hot to have a regiment band, and the following roster of officers was announced:

Col. George H. Harries, commanding:

Col. George H. Harries, commanding; Lieut. Col. C. H. Heyl; regimental adju-tant, First Lieut. William Edward Horton; Major M. Emmet Urell, with First Lieut. James L. Mock as battallon adjutant; Major D. L. Hine, with First Lieut. Charles B. Hudson as Mattallon adjutant; Charles B. Hudson as battalion adjutant, Major Richard A. lo Brien, with First Lieut, C. Fred Cook as battalion adjutant; chaplain, Rev. George Dudley; surgeon, Major R. A. Pyles, assistant surgeon, First Lieut, Clarence A. Weaver; assistant surgeon, First Lieut, S. Clifford Cox.

surgeon, First Lleut. S. Clifford Cox.
Captains—Harry Walsh, Company A;
William T. H. King, Company B; Charles
S. Domer, Company C; William S. Hodges,
Company D; Frank L; Graham, Company
E; Otto G, Simonson, Company F; Fred
S, Hodgson, Company G; H. B. Looker,
Company H; Richard D, Simms, Company
I; Glendle B, Young, Company K; George
W, Scholler B, Company K; George W. England, Company L. and Sydney L. Jacobs, Company M. May 24.—Arrived at Chattanooga, and

the regiment left soon after daylight for Rossville; then marched to Chickamauga

After a varied experience at Camp Thomas, the regiment embarked for Tampa on June 1 and arrived there on

After reaching Tampa the District Vol-unteers were without food for more than twenty-four hours, owing to the non-artwenty-rour hours, owing to the non-arrival of the commissary trains. The hunger of the boys became so keen that some of them begged for food from strangers on the streets of Tampa.

The resiment remained in camp at Tampa nearly a menth, during which time they drilled and marched almost con-

stantly, and the officers reported that the men were becoming acclimated and would be ready for the Cuban campaign when tion into active service.

Acting on that order, on April 25, the Guard was ordered out for duty by Gen.

Harries. Guardsmen who were in the ment mules. The animais charged through

at Siboney, and encountered considera ble difficulty in landing through the

in the regiment occurred. Private W. B. Poore, of Company K, died from typhoid fever, and was buried there. It was openly charged that the lack of sick diet spenly charged that the lack of sick diet caused Private Poore's death. He was compelled to subsist while in the hospital on coarse, greany army fare. The second District soldier to die at Siboney was Lieut. Hardin. He was ill when the regiment landed, but his death was due to the exposure and suffering on the terrible night of July II, when the terrible night of July II, when the troops without blankets or tents, were exposed to a fearful downpour of icy rain throughout the night.

The regiment as Sanitago, While en route from Sanitago to Montauk Point Privates Waldman and Baldman fided on the transports, and were buried at ses. On the morning of July II the District Regiment made the round march of any troops in the army of invasion. The condition of the roads was bad, and marching extremety difficult, but the men started from Siboney in the morning, and by afternson reached the firing lines and trenches in front of Santiago, having traversed eighteen miles under the mors severe and trying conditions, through yellow mud and under the flerces glare of the trooped as un.

The regiment at once commenced to dig trunches, and were under fire that evening from the Spanish pickets and the recommendation of the roads was bad, and marching extremely difficult, but the men started from Siboney in the morning of force the condition of the roads was bad, and marching extremely difficult, but the men started from Siboney in the morning of force the condition of the roads was abad, and marching extremely difficult to the service of the tropical sun.

The regiment at once commenced to dig trunches, and were under fire that evening from the Spanish pickets and the regiment arrived in Washington of the cars at Third Street and Virginia Avenue southwest. There they were neet by members of the reception of the cars at Third Street and Virginia Avenue southwest. There they were neet by members of the reception to militage states and served with a hot breakfast the regiment was taken in the force of the cities and the reception o

evening from the Spanish pickets and

While in the trenches in front of Santiago, before and after the first armistice, the District Volunteers were among the most advanced men of the American army. They were so near to the enemy's line that they could hear the Spanish sentiness calling out the hours and crying "all's well" in their native tongue, entire regiment was in the trenches had the camp immediately in the rear.

The men had to undergo great hard-ships while in the trenches, such as lying out in the chilly, damp tropical air a

night on the rain-soaked ground; living upon hardtack and salt pork and endur-ing the intense heat. The position as-signed the District Regiment was to close up the right wing where Lawton had been fighting.
While the men were engaged in digging trenches two Spanish officers with a flag of truce, left their lines and advanced

directly toward the District Regiment. Capt. Charles Domer, of Company C, with his handkerchief on a ramrod, ad-vanced to meet them. One of the Spaniards made known the purpose call. It was to object to the District m digging trenches while the flag of truce was flying. Capt. Domer repiled: "You have been digging trenches," and pointed out to newly made defenses

the regiment and it was announced that the first company, Capt. Simonson commanding, was ready to be mustered into the service of the United Ctates.

On May 10, Adit Can Combined to the American lines and reported the conference to Col. Harriss. It was agreed that neither side should the conference to Col. Harries. The colo-nel promptly approved the captain's

course.

The service band of the regiment was with the volunteers in Cuba, it having joined the command at Tampa early in June. At the surrender of Santiago, July 14, the band played a number of patriotic airs while the troops triumphantly uttered cheer after cheer when "Old Giory" was raised where the red and yellow flag of Spain had floated over the government building in the city of Santiago.

on July 15 the regiment marched up San Juan Heights, where a permanent camp was established. They remained there until they sailed for this country on August 19. During the voyage th transports encountered strong head winds and a heavy sea. Many of the District volunteers became violently sea

sick.

They arrived at Montauk Point, Long Island, on August 26, weak from hunger, their diet on the voyage having been confined to hardtack and a very inferior quality of canned corned beef. The regiment disembarked from the transports at Montauk Point on August 27, the day after their arrival, and the men were at these currenties. They remained in the once quarantined. They remained in the detention camp until August 29. On Au-gust 30 the regiment was released from quarantine and pitched their tents in

quarantine and pitched their tents in Camp Wikoff.

An inquiry developed the fact that many of the men who were sent to the hospital at Camp Wikoff owed their illness to a lack of proper food, exposure to the severe tropical electric and rain storms and lying unprotected in the water-filled, muddy trenches before Santiago.

muddy trenches before Santiago.

On Sunday, August 28, a committee, headed by Major Bell, and composed of members of the general reception committee of Washington, visited Camp Wikoff and made arrangements to provide the District volunteers, especially the sick, with whatever they needed. Several days later the regiment was visited by another committee, composed of Major Sylvester and Messrs. West and Noyes.

The joyous day for the forme coming, to

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New Fall Shoes Of Superior Merit.

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Fall Shoes.

WM. HAHN & CO.'S Reliable 930 and 932 7th St. Shoe Houses, 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave. S. E.

be mustered out of the military service. after each man receives a sixty days' furlough, with pay, arrived on Thursday. September 8. Camp was broken and the men embarked on a steamer for Jersey City, where they were provided with sleep-ing cars, through the efforts of Major Richard Sylvester.

has been ordered home, and left Ponce on a transport September 8. The District Signal Corps, commanded by Capt. Lamar, is in Porto Rico constructing and operating telegraph and telephone lines for the Government.

THE INVALIDS Sick Soldiers Transferred to Their

Homes and Hospitals.

The following named men of the regiment are ill and were transferred to hosnitals or to their homes on the arrival of the regiment:

George M. Galvin, private, Company F. hospital. Thomas O'Keefe, private, Company K, 966 Virginia Avenue. J. R. Rainey, private, Company K, 20

G Street northwest.

Bernard Meade, private, Company A, 513

D Street southeest.

L. Y. Rosser, private, Company I, 413

New York Avenue northwest.

G. Davenport, private, Company G, 2310-1-2 I Street.

William J. Walsh, sergeant, Company A, 613 H Street southwest.

Sam Carpenfer, private, Company A, 25

Eighth Street northeast.

John A. Boyd, private, Company A, 1534

B Street southwest.

George Rainey, private, Company K, 29

G Street northwest.

George Rainey, private, Company K. 20 G Street northwest.
Sergt. Joseph Ligon King, of Company D. District Volunteers, arrived here yesterday morning at 4:05 from a hospital in New York, and was taken in the police ambulance to his home, at 917 I Street northwest, where he is being treated for stomach trouble in an acute form. White not regarded as dangerously sick, he will not be out for some time, and on account of his exhausted condition visitors are not admitted. Sergt. King is one of the most popular of the non-commissioned officers. He was one of the "big four" of his company who escaped sickness while officers. He was one of the 'big four' of his company who escaped sickness while in Cuba, only to be stricken down upon their return to this country. He serious-ly regretted his inability to participate in yesterday's parade.

THE SOLDIERS' REST

There Were Busy Serres at the Hendquarters Yesterday.

The headquarters for visiting soldiers at Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, was a busy place all day yes The managers were on hand early in the day, prepared to give a cor-

and to provide a luncheon for those boys who were too unwell to go elsewhere. The rooms were reserved for the use of visiting soldiers and the windows were given up to them during the parade. No other visitors were received during the day, Mrs. Babcock, the president of the association, denying her own husband when he proposed viewing the procession from the Rest rooms' windows. When the motive was explained to him he applanded the decision of the committee that decided to give the soldiers all the advantages of the fine view up the Avenue from the many windows.

During the day a constant stream of visitors were entertained by the committee that decided to give the soldiers all the advantages of the fine view up the Avenue from the many windows.

During the day a constant stream of visitors were entertained by the committee that designed to keep the rooms at No. It is designed to keep the rooms at No. It is designed to keep the rooms at No. It is designed to keep the rooms at No. It is designed to keep the rooms at No. It is designed to keep the rooms at No. It is designed to keep the rooms at No. It is very near."

The ladies in attendance during the day were Mrs. Babcock, chairman of the com-mittee; Mrs. Alexander Kent, Mrs. Clif-ford Howard, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Mary Gist, Dr. Ida. Heiberger, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Shill-ing, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. L. W. Grave, Mrs. Buckalew, Miss Wilbur, Miss Terry, Miss Osborne, and Mrs. E. L. Sherwood. The gentlemen present were Mr. Klaberg.

can Soldier.

(From the New York Sun.)

Darkness had covered the first great battlefield of the Spanish-American war. The dead
lay all about, aminded in the press to alleviate the wants of the wounded.

And it was a terrible, pitiful sight that night.

Wounded were everywhere, silently suffering. The
shricks and groans of which writers of other
battlefields have been wont to make so much
were missing.

Wounded were everywhere, similty suffering. The stricks and groams of which writers of other battlefields have been wont to make so much were missing.

Men, pierred through and through with Mauser bullets, lay in the long grass of the fields where the bullets through at the manner.

The field hospits were overrum. The ambulances were crammed with men who could not walk. Supply and annumition wagons had been grass, with bullets through their cheats, their lays, crept slowly in with a patience that was marvelous.

The field hospits were overrum. The ambulances were crammed with men who could not walk. Supply and annumition wagons had been grass, lay in the long t

Is doubled over, making his way painfully.

"How far is it to Siboney?" he sake, and you answer.

"I'll never get there tonight, but I'll try," he says, and on he limps.

Still you are in the open. The trees along the roadside are short. The sun has had a chance at the roadbed and it is fairly dry. The walking is easy. By and by you reach a ford over a little stream. Here is the "bloody angle." The dead are all about. The wounded are clustered by the water. They are freverish. They lap it up gratefully, talking meanwhile of the day.

"We gave them hell, din't we?" said a wounded volunteer, to a passing regular.

"That's what we did, but they can fight some, too," was the reply.

Past the first ford the read darkens and grow, maddy. The trees are higher. They stretch back in the forest grandeur half a mile and they are death traps.

They hide the hitterest, the cruelest, the farst uncivilized fighters in all Christendom—the Spanish guerrillas. They are up in the treetops sharp-shooting. Soldier or civilian, well or wounded, it matters not to them.

A rifle cracks and a buillet whizzs by your head. You seek the cover by the roadside and make your way along as silently as possible. The wounded pled wearily on, some of them too weak to bride. Every now and then you hear that one of them has been hit.

Occasionally a soldier on watch fires back at the distant flashes, and for a moment you have peace. Past another ford you keep on your way, leaving behind you the hill of El Ponzo, where Capit, Grimes' field guns opened the action in the morning.

As you go on the road grows worse and more weind. Up hill and down again it runs, with

from the brush and whip your face. It is un-canny,

Strange insects are singing here and there,
and far off you hear the call of the crackoo,
which so often betokens the presence of Scanhards lying in walt for the invaders. Then there
comes the answering cry still further on, and
you wonder what is going to happen to you.

Your imagination grows viril. Down the road
dark figures appear. They look like once couching. A dash of moonlight through a riffr in,
the overhanging clouds of trooteal foliage falls
on the dewry blade of a palm and changes it
into the gleaming layonet of a Spanish soldier.

The scenes of the bloody day just done have been
such as unstring nerves, and you chied yourself
for your foolish fancies, you hurry along, hoping
for the end.

for the end. And by and by it comes. You have reached the level, sandy stretch, behind the ridge of which sits Siboney, and rounding the end through the ravine which cuts down to the sea, you have before you the tents and camp-fires of the soldiers at the base and the cottages of the Cubans. WIT AND HUMOR.

The Physician-Now, you want to sleep always with your head to the north.

The Patient-An' do it make any difference which way I put me fate?—Indianapolis Journal. "And you call yourself a patriot, do you?"
"Well, of course, I den't claim to be patriotic as a Porto Rican, but I like my cut try pretty well." Indianapolis Journek.

"Maria, it is said that women tell more lies. Farmer (to young thief)—What are you doing under the tree with that apple?

Bright Boy-I was just going to climb up the tree to put hark this apple, which, I see, has fallen down.—Pittaburg Bulletin.

Sniff-Ever see any of this rapid firing? Peckuniff-Yes; I had a Government job in Washington once when a new Administration came into power, Judge.

A Vassar girl has saved three men from drown-ing. This thoroughly overfirous the idea that the higher education is likely to make wemen drift away from the opposite exx.—Cleveland Flossie (weeping)—I am so disapp intid in him. am sure he was tipsy last night. He threat n

am and definition of the state o when they are interested to be in "I'm afraid Workern is getting ready to berow money of me."
"What makes you thing so?"
"He has been treating me to good cigars."—hicago Record.

Chicago Record.

Frances—Harry says he just wants to fall down and worship me all the time.

Her Mamma—Oh, well; don't mind that, dear.

After you're married he won't let it interfere with his business.—Chicago News.

Another proof of the restoration of the country o normal conditions is the fact their lightning again beginning to strike the oil tanks at indiay, O.—Kanass City Star. Finding, O.—Kansas City Star.

Benevoliet Old Gent—Here is some tobacco,
my poor man. You must feel the less of a
make, after dinner.

Reggar—Yes, sir. But I feel the loss of ms
finner before the smoke a good deal more.—
Roston Globe.

His Specialty-Old M. D.-Are you having much rou.

Old M. D.—Ah, I'm glad to hear it. Are you making a specialty of any particular thing?

Young M. D.—Yes, indeed. About non-tenths of my time is devoted to the practice of economy.

Chicago News.

-Chicago News.

Mamma-It is very naughty to tell lies, Eva.

People who do so don't go to heaven.

Eva-Did you ever tell a lie, mamma?

Mamma-No, dear, newrr.

Eva-Won't you be fearful benely in heaven,
mamma, with only George Washington? Oswego

Daily Palladium.